

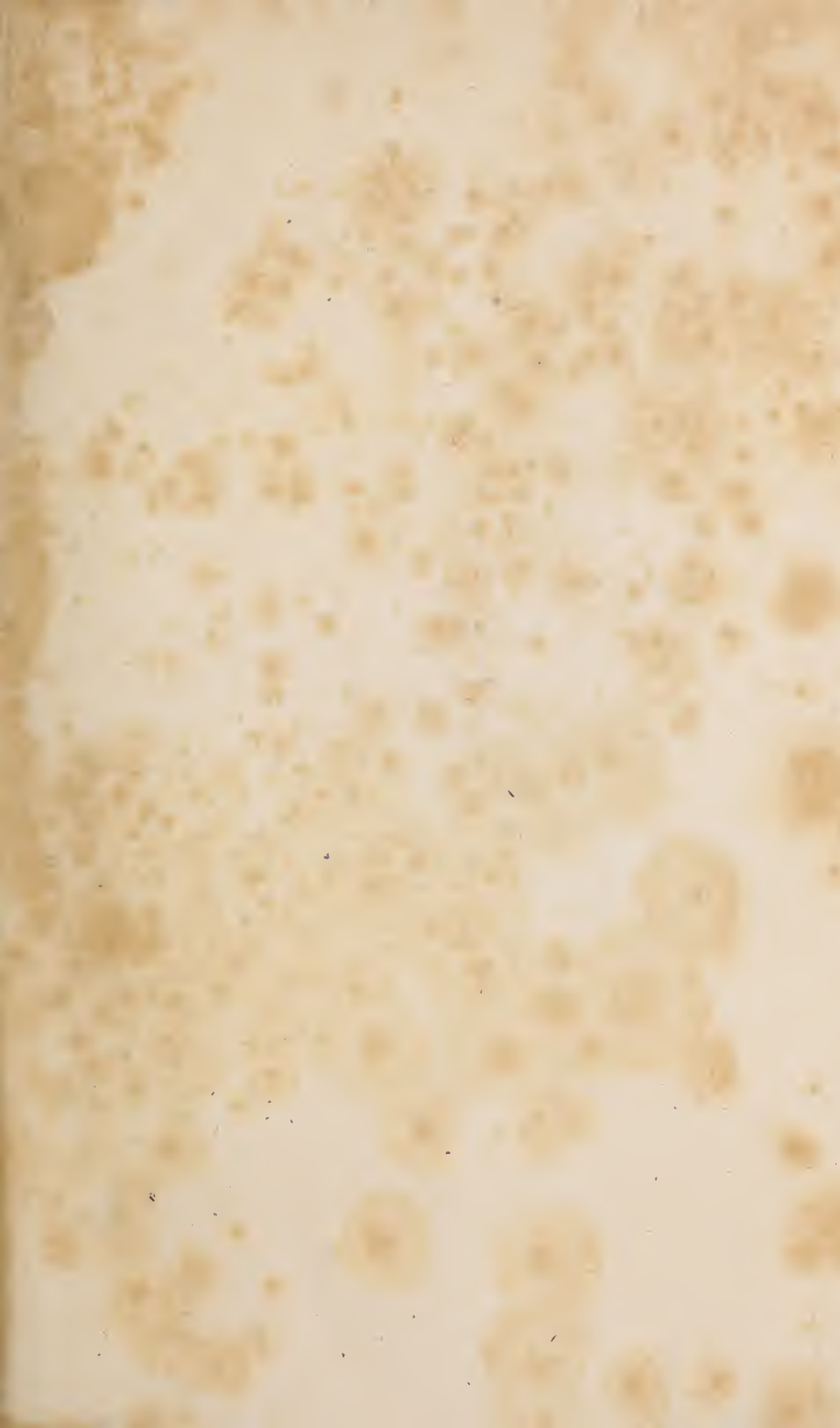


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WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1844.

[NO. 9.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

AN examination into the history of this colony—its rise, progress thus far, its influence upon the moral and intellectual character of the colonists, and its practical effects upon the natives and upon the slave-trade, would well repay in the gratifying facts it would evolve all the pains and trouble it might occasion. Although the objects which the American Colonization Society in its most incipient stage had in view to accomplish, as well as the inducements which moved the colonists to act upon its plan, have been long before the Christian and civilized world, it may not be amiss briefly to state them here.

A few benevolent and christian men, looking over the face of society in the United States, beheld two millions of members of that society laboring under hopeless bondage, and sunk in the lowest degradation. Against their improvement and elevation, law and prejudice had erected an insuperable barrier. What was to be done? The almost universal cry was—they must be removed. The question at once presented itself—where shall they be sent? The whole map of America was inspected, and first one point and then another was selected and rejected, until at length the continent of Africa, their father land was by almost universal acclaim pronounced the best adapted home for the trodden down colored population of the United States.

The millions whom this arrangement was intended so deeply to affect, not only in themselves personally, but in their descendants to the remotest generations, were admitted to no share in the discussions, selections, or plans. They were sealed up in a silence as mute and as passive as the land to which they were to be sent; but under a conviction that no possible change could make their condition worse, they eagerly embraced Africa with all its proverbial horrors, as an anchor of hope. This is a brief history of the beginnings, both of the society and of those who availed themselves of its offers. That the whole scheme was at first contrived by Providence, and that it has been thus far conducted by the

same unfaltering hand—however it may in itself and in its results be derided by those who overlook the order of nature, and despised by others who are ignorant of its details, there will not remain a shadow of doubt on the mind of any who will be at the pains to examine it.

The plan of the American Colonization Society was something altogether new in the history of human society, and human operations. It was indeed a bold and daring enterprise. We have histories of colonies successfully planted at periods which date far back towards the infancy of the world; and we have accounts of colonies planted at various places, and at intervals that reach down to the present time; but in all the means employed to plant them, and in all the machinery relied upon to conduct them to maturity, they were wholly different from the American Colony of Liberia.

This is the secret of the success which has attended the operations of the American Society. This difference is the lever, hitherto overlooked in the eager search after something grand and imposing, the ordinary attendant upon a nation's movements, that has urged the colony of Liberia on far in advance of all the colonies on the coast of Africa.

The bare idea that this colony has outstripped any other—that it has in fact done any thing, will, we are assured, be every where scouted and ridiculed. Nothing is more fashionable than to ridicule the colony and every thing connected with it, because it is so much less laborious to ridicule than to investigate. But we shrink not from comparison with any colony on the coast. Let us single out for an example the colony of Sierra Leone, which we presume is admitted to be as prosperous a colony as any on the coast. It will be necessary first to consider the advantages which Sierra Leone has enjoyed over the colony of Liberia.

Sierra Leone was settled by the English in 1792. A powerful colony of eleven hundred and thirty-one souls was planted at one time, with every convenience and comfort, and with all the means to insure success, which kindness and sagacity could suggest. For fifteen years the colony was nurtured by the fostering hand of a powerful voluntary organization. In 1808 it was turned over to the British crown—made a naval depot, a garrison, and a home for the slaves taken under the different treaties. All the machinery necessary to conduct the operations of government was set in motion—numerous offices were created and filled by well salaried incumbents. Government was lavish with money. Every man, woman and child who would work, obtained it, and was liberally paid for it. Indeed it appeared that the only object in view, was to furnish all with the means of living, without regard to the utility or the value of the returns made for it. A church which now stands in Freetown—a fifth rate structure in an American or European city, was some ten or fifteen years in building, and cost upwards of eighty thousand pounds. Millions have been expended upon this colony, and hundreds of lives have been sacrificed there. It is the offspring and the pet of a lofty philanthropy. It was designed to bless the colored emigrant, and to regenerate Africa.

How has it succeeded? We speak with the most profound respect. But while we yield to the authorities in England the fullest credit for good intentions, we will, we trust, be pardoned for putting down Sierra Leone as signally unfortunate as an experiment.

Where are the once numerous settlers and their descendants? Where the Maroons? Of the remnant that remains, what is their position? Have they grown wealthy? Do they conduct the commercial operations of the colony? Do they cultivate the soil? Do they fill important offices of trust under government? What is the intellectual character of the place? We suppress the humiliating answers.

If the examination should be extended to the influence which the colony at Sierra Leone has exerted upon the slave-trade, the same deplorable inefficiency will be apparent. The natives, so far as all considerations of a moral character are concerned, remain the same that they were fifty years ago; and the slave-trade, despite the vigilance of the police, is secretly but extensively carried on, in and around the peninsula. It would be proper also to ascertain the exports of the colony, and the proportion of its productions to the consumption. The chief exports from that place, are timber, hides, camwood, palm oil, gold, and ground nuts. But these are almost exclusively obtained from the natives. Correct answers to these questions will indicate infallibly the progress of the colony.

What has been the cause of this failure—this death of so many high hopes and cherished expectations? Without taking upon us to assign every cause, we do not hesitate to assert that the inefficiency of the colony for the purposes designed by its founders and patrons is, up to this time, owing in part, to the method and constitution of former local governments.

Until recently, throughout every department of the government, the offices were almost exclusively filled by those who had no permanent interest in the colony. The permanent residents, settlers, Maroons and liberated Africans, were almost systematically excluded from any share in the government. They were thrown quite in the back ground. All laudable ambition suppressed, every noble and manly aspiration smothered. There was no scope for that self confidence and self-respect, the offspring of a feeling of equality, and which is so necessary to an honorable course.

Inferior in every thing, in intellect, in pecuniary resources, and in official power, to another class amongst them, they gradually settled down to the position of obsequious attendants, until the grades of society founded upon color, became as marked and distinct as in the northern States of America. It is exhilarating, however, to find that a change is taking place in this respect, in Sierra Leone. There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of the Europeans now resident in that colony, to admit the colonists to a share in the management of affairs, and to meet them on terms of civil equality. The different missions there are prosecuting their heaven-born enterprise with a laudable energy; and the efforts and plans of the Wesleyan Mission especially, are entitled to the highest praise, and henceforth the movement of the colony must be onward towards the point first aimed at by its patrons. We trust the revolution thus set on foot will be completed.

The American Colonization Society commenced active operations in 1820, with only eighty-eight emigrants. In 1821, forty-five more arrived at Sierra Leone. In 1822, the remnant of these two companies removed to Cape Mesurado. They had one white agent amongst them as chief superintendent of the colony. Small annual immigrations continued to ar-

rive, but such in the first years of the colony was the fatality of the climate and the number of casualties, these importations served rather to keep up the original number than to increase it. The colonists were early warned against the delusive expectation of governmental patronage; they were constantly exhorted to rely upon their own resources, and their own unaided energies. A plan of government was formed and committed in all its details, almost entirely to the hands of the colonists. The agent amongst them was rather an adviser than a controller. Every thing in the history of the past taught them the folly of looking back to the land whence they had come out. The assistance afforded them by the Society, extended no further than to the purchase of land, and a meagre supply of articles of necessity.

The colonists, thus thrown upon their own resources, felt their responsibility. They saw at once that their destinies were in their own hands—that to falter or to hesitate, was to sink. It was in the nature of their peculiar circumstances to inspire with ardor and to call forth into active exercise all their ingenuity and judgment. In all their regulations, civil and political—in all their relations with the natives, they looked not merely at temporary advantages, but chiefly at permanent results. In fact, they saw that in order to rear a solid and durable edifice, they must dig a broad and deep foundation. Having all their hopes staked upon the success of the experiment—chained to the place by circumstances entirely beyond their control, they cheerfully resigned present advantages, when, temporary and limited in themselves, they exerted an unfavorable influence upon future prosperity. Hence they became at an early period of the colony most uncompromising enemies of the slave-trade; and although we will not assert that this traffic has never found an advocate amongst us, nor that some few has not criminally abetted it; yet we do not hesitate to challenge the instance of another colony, in the vicinity of which it is so completely crippled. They saw that this trade, the scourge of the natives, would prove a curse to the colony, and effectually prevent its improvement; they therefore determined to put it down at all hazard. Wherever they obtained a right to do so, they beat down the baracoon, knocked the chain from the slave, and proclaimed liberty to the captive. The natives began to understand the nature of the colonial institutions, and regarding the colony as an asylum, thousands of helpless and oppressed sought refuge within its borders. The colonists gladly hailed them as important accessions to their strength, and encouraged them in all the pursuits of an honorable life.

The stale prediction of those who oppose our elevation has been—that we would be found incapable of self-government. Pausing here only to remark that Africa with its hundred millions, (every where possessing a government and laws) has ever been a standing refutation of this malignant vaticination; as if guided by Heaven, the American Colonization Society at once hit upon an expedient that will, we trust, effectually wrest this weapon from the hands of our enemies. The government was at once lodged in the hands of the people. The idea of government in Liberia will be ridiculed by those in whose minds pompous titles and fat salaries are inseparably connected with good government. We will not argue to so obvious an error, nor cite instances to show that anarchy and mis-

rule have generally been in proportion to the elevation of the governing above the governed. We will only invite an examination of our social, civil, and political order, our legislature and our halls of justice. This state of things is the result of early habits of self-government—of laws made and executed by men whose last hope was involved in the experiment. Society here has never been (and God grant it may never be) split into two orders—one to govern, the other to be governed; the one dominant, the other suppliant. Political equality elevates and expands the mind and nerves the arm, servility enervates both. That people will be most incapable of self government that is longest debarred from it.

(Concluded in our next.)

IS COLONIZATION A PRACTICAL PLAN?

The merit of being *practical* is of course a great merit. A "practical" man is looked upon by many as a great man necessarily. Some, indeed, go so far as to give more credit to the carpenter who planes the boards, than to the man of science, the architect, who designs the edifice, because they consider the former a *practical* person. Well, to a great extent this is right, and we agree that its *practical* merit must be the test of Colonization.—As we wish to be brief, we will put what we have to say on this subject into the form of question and answer.

Mr. Smith.—Well! Mr. Jones, is Colonization a practical scheme?

Mr. Jones.—Well! why not, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith.—Why, all the navy of the Union and its merchant service to boot, and all the contributions you could get by all the agents that could be appointed, would not furnish the ways and means to remove the *increase* of the colored population, let alone the whole number. Would they?

Mr. Jones.—You state your proposition confidently, and then ask me if it is correct. Let me ask you a few questions by way of answer; and first, what is the whole increase of the colored population?

Mr. Smith.—Why, I don't know exactly, but perhaps some 80,000 per annum.

Mr. Jones.—Well, that's near enough. Now, how many emigrants from foreign countries come to the United States and Canada and the British Islands, annually?

Mr. Smith.—Really I cannot say—though I have heard that the number varied between 2 and 300,000.

Mr. Jones.—Quite near enough. And how do these people get here?—Do they come in the *national* vessels of their respective countries?

Mr. Smith.—Certainly not, and that is just what puzzles me. They come here somehow, and then they disappear. The country absorbs them. They go to the west, I presume.

Mr. Jones.—Not exactly.—A good many of them stay upon the seaboard, where they elbow out of employment the free colored people and hired slaves, as witness the Point in Baltimore, and the coal yards. But though this is an important fact, it is out of the way of our present catechism. The people come here, and to the extent you mention, there is no doubt of that. Now what motive induces them to come here?

Mr. Smith.—A desire to better their condition, I presume.

Mr. Jones.—Just so, as we say in New England. Just so—and who pays their expenses?

Mr. Smith.—Why I presume they pay their own expenses for the most part; though it is said that some are paupers sent out by their parishes.

Mr. Jones.—Yes, so it is said; and there have been instances of that kind. But in general they pay their own expenses.

Mr. Smith.—I believe they do.

Mr. Jones.—Then we have these facts:—that the emigration annually to this continent is equal to about three times the increase of the colored population:—that this emigration is at the expense of the emigrant himself:—that he comes here in the traders that ply between the Old and the New World;—and that he comes here to better his condition. Am I not right?

Mr. Smith.—Yes, and I think I see what you are coming to. You mean to say, that the colored man in the United States has more reason to be dissatisfied with his position, than the Irishman or German has to be with his position in Europe; and that it would be bettered, as much, in the one case, by removal to Africa, as it is, in the other, by removal to America. But then, how can you get up a trade such as exists between the United States and Europe—how can you have as many ships to pass to and fro—how can you get up governments and communities in Africa which shall attract the colored man?

Mr. Jones.—That is exactly what we propose to do by Colonization. To this end individual contributions have already, small as they have been, done wonders. There are already thriving communities planted by the colonizationists on the coast of Africa, capable of self-defence and self-support. The trade between the two countries has already increased so much that a squadron is stationed there, whose purpose, in part, is to protect it. —These colonies are growing steadily.—Their trade is yearly increasing.—Colonization is the main agent in these results: and the time is coming when the colored people will seek Africa at the same rate that the whites seek America—and will, as the whites do, pay their own passage—will be provided for in Africa as the whites are in the United States—and when the question will be, not who shall remain, but who shall have the privilege of going. All this is within reasonable bounds of expectation, and therefore we consider Colonization a *practical* scheme.

Mr. Smith.—Well! there may be something in it after all.—*Md. Col. Journal.*

FROM A COLORED CORRESPONDENT.

I ask the use of your Journal to address a few remarks to the friends of my color in the Eastern States who are opposed to Colonization in Africa; for after all that has been said and written, I am at a loss to understand the ground of their opposition. Those who advocate our freedom, must concede to us the rights of freedom; and what is freedom but the right of choice? I have much difficulty in understanding how our friends, as such, can attempt to withhold this boon from us. Such of us as choose to emigrate to Africa, do so from the motive that influences all men in their movements, an increase of comforts and happiness. Such of us as have lived in Africa, know that these blessings are attainable there. None are forced to go. It is a voluntary act. Why should our friends oppose us?

I am unable to account for it in but one way ; that is, their belief that we are incompetent to self government ; that we have not the capacity to sustain a community or nation, and that we must remain among the whites in a state of surveillance or partial freedom, for an indefinite time. If we are not capable of judging for ourselves and governing ourselves, we are not fit to be free. If there ever was any ground for this belief, it is now falsified ; twenty years experience has developed qualities and character fully equal to the task. We would not descend to a comparison with some of the new settlements in the States as to morality and order. The Bowie knife and Lynch law are unknown in the American colonies in Africa. If it is the desire of our Eastern friends to benefit us, they will at once gratify their desire and essentially serve us by aiding our colonies. I therefore respectfully and earnestly request them to re-consider the case, and to demonstrate their friendship for us by sustaining us in the ascending course in which Colonization has placed us.

LOTT CAREY.

A FUNERAL.

We once witnessed the funeral of a Krooman who died at a distance from the Kroo country. He was a man of consequence, and his friends (as an English Captain in respect of his supercargo not long since) had determined to bury him *comfortably*. They had ordered a coffin, in which the remains were duly deposited ; but as some hours would elapse between this part of the business and the inhumation, they concluded to occupy the interim in imbibing the contents of numerous jugs and bottles which by some means had found their way to the scene.

If this resort to the *jug* was adopted as a means to assuage grief, it was eminently unsuccessful ; for at every successive potation the grief increased—or at least the lamentations were louder, the grimaces more fiendish, and the gesticulations and contortions more frenzied ; in fact, they soon became frantic with grief. At length the hour arrived to consign the body to its long home ; and as the route to the grave was some two or three miles by water, they prepared to embark the corpse in a canoe.

They had proceeded only a few rods from the house in the direction of the aquatic hearse, when the two stout Kroomen bearing the coffin on their heads, began to reel and stagger in the most fearful manner, and to give every manifestation of being unable any longer to support the coffin, or to proceed further with it. The assembly at once pressed forward, and commenced what we supposed an incantation ; some rushed to the assistance of the bearers—gently patted the coffin, and addressed the *dead man* in the most soothing and beseeching strain. He was not, however, to be softened. The bearers continued to writhe and strain, and the coffin continued to move to and fro in the most violent manner as if in imminent danger of falling. After a contest of some twenty minutes between fifteen or twenty living men and one dead one, the quick prevailed, and he that was dead, was carried to the house appointed for all the living. Not, however, to remain. The Kroomen said as soon as he was buried, he would *jump up* the grave—take a canoe and *run* away to Kroo before the wind. We asked the Kroomen “wha for da coffin make da palaver.” They replied, “da man no will for go ground.”

Something analogous to this may be found in Malcolm's account of a Burman funeral. The only difference is, that among the Burmese, the struggle is confined to the living—whereas, among the Kroomen, it is between the living and the dead.—*Liberia Herald*.

WHAT A WORLD WE LIVE IN!

Every where and evermore the strong prey upon the weak—the rich fatten upon the poor, and the intriguing circumvent the simple. And this depravity is not manifested in only the rational biped; it is seen in the brute. This has proof in the following African tale:

“A hunter once discovered a beaten path of the wild cow, which by tracing it, he found, led to a pool of water. He determined to set for *him*. Accordingly, a little in advance of the time for these to go to water, he repaired to the spot and took his *stand* on a tree on the margin of the pool. A little after the cow came, and commenced to drink; the hunter levelled his piece; his finger was on the deadly trigger, when he espied a huge alligator floating stealthily in the direction of the cow. He paused to ascertain his object. The alligator fastened his dreadful teeth into the nose of the cow, and a terrific struggle ensued. The harder the cow tried to get away, the more the alligator would'nt let *him* go. Suddenly, as by magic, he saw cow and alligator, mud and water, flying high in the air. He looked and beheld a cow, an alligator and a *lion* lay stretched in utter helplessness, and casting each at the other the most malignant glances!”

Appropos hereto is the following. A few days ago in taking a stroll around, our attention was attracted to a tree by the “garrulousness” of a kind of birds called here palm birds! The season of incubation was coming on, and they had paired, and were busily engaged in building their nests. The tree presented a scene of the greatest activity—the little architects were all alive in bearing home in their beaks the materials they had rifled from some neighboring plantain tree, and in weaving them into their future habitations. A public spirit seemed to animate them, for each arrival was greeted by a general *twittering*. One fellow appeared to be very much behind in his work. His house was just commenced while the others were nearly finished. Like some two-legged unfledged animal we have seen, he had probably wasted his time in idle gossip and frivolity, and put off his work to the last moment. He was all activity. Watching his time when the rest of the birds had gone off for materials, he flew to a nest near him, dexterously detached a portion, and added it to his own. What confusion might have ensued had he been detected in the act, we will not conjecture. The consequences might have been fatal.—*Liberia Herald*.

A VISIT.

Not long since we made a visit to old Mamma, having heard that she was in a low state of health. When we arrived, we found she was not at home, but at a *town* not far off, where she had been residing for some weeks. We started in pursuit. When we reached the place, we again

found that *Mamma* was not in town. Her grand-daughter was ill, and as is the custom of the country, the patient and her attendants were in the suburbs.

The house occupied by *Mamma* and her sick *piccaninie*, was of the rudest description of African dwellings—merely a covering of palm leaves on sticks thrust into the earth, and made to meet at the top like the rafters of a house.

The old lady is devotedly attached to her descendants, and especially so to the children of her late daughter; and on the present occasion she seemed deeply affected. The girl was a little better, but was still very low.

The custom is universal and inflexible among the tribes around us, to remove the patient from the scene where disease first invaded him, if it be violent, or difficult of cure. They appear to go upon the principle that nature seldom afflicts at all, but never severely. All serious cases are the result of witchcraft. "People 'witch 'em," is the invariable reply to an inquiry after one who has been long sick. As soon, therefore, as a disease assumes a threatening aspect, they remove the object of diabolical agency from the scene of supposed malignant influence.—*Liberia Herald*.

SAWBONES.—Among the Africans every man is his own dentist; and when annoyed by a wayward grinder, he thus operates:—First he twists a fine but strong cord of the fibres of the palm leaf, one end whereof he fixes around the refractory member, the other he attaches to a *small* stone, weighing somewhere between eight and ten pounds; then raising the stone the full length of his arms, he lets it fall, and the troublesome tooth troubles him no more.—*Liberia Herald*.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONROVIA.

Arrivals.

- March 30. Dutch man-of-war, ———, Commanding, from Hamburg.
- April 3. United States brig *Porpoise*, Lieutenant Craven commanding, from the leeward: passenger, Dr. J. Lawrence Day.
- April 3. Col. sloop *Nathan Bangs*, G. Ammons, master, from the leeward.
- April 3. Col. sloop *Gabriel*, James Henry, master, from Little Bassa.
- April 3. Col. cutter *J. J. Roberts*, H. Boston, master, from the windward.
- April 4. British brig *St. Christopher*, Day, master, from Grand Cape Mount: passengers, Mrs. Willyann N. Yates, and Master Urias McGill.
- April 7. American brig *Atalanta*, Lawlin, master, from the leeward: passengers, from Cape Palmas, Mrs. A. Burns; from Setra Kroo, Miss Cecilia Vantine; from Grand Bassa, Dr. W. Johnson, Mr. James Smith, Mrs. A. P. Davis, and Miss Ann Savage.
- April 7. Col. schooner *Pedlar*, Wm. Jones, master, from the leeward.
- April 7. Hamburg galliotte *Laura*, ———, master, from Sierra Leone.
- April 10. British brig ———, ———, master, from Sierra Leone; sailed same day for the leeward.
- April 11. Col. sloop ———, Young, master, from Sinou: passengers, Mrs. M. Benedict, and Mr. N. Turner.
- April 11. Col. sloop *Gabriel*, James Henry, master, from Junk.
- April 14. Bremen brig *Active*, Luder Mehrtens, master, from the windward.
- April 14. British schooner *Sherbro*, D. A. Coker, master, from Sierra Leone.
- April 17. American brig *Ceylon*, Daily, master, from Salem.

- April 19. Col. sloop Economy, F. S. James, master, from Cape Palmas: passengers, Mrs. R. Moore, and Mrs. F. Moore.
 April 21. Hamburg galliotte Laura, ——— master, from the leeward.
 April 23. British schooner Little Ben, Price, master, from Sierra Leone.
 April 23. American barque Pilot, Goldsmith, master, from Boston.
 April 23. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, from the windward.
 April 28. Col. schooner Regulus, G. E. Carroll, master, from the leeward.

Departures.

- March 30. United States Ship Decatur, J. Abbot, Esq., commanding, for the windward.
 March 30. United States Brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Craven commanding, for the leeward.
 April 7. Col. sloop Gabriel, James Henry, master, for Junk.
 April 8. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, for the windward.
 April 8. British brig S^t. Christopher, Day, master, for the leeward.
 April 10. Hamburg galliotte Laura, ——— master, for the leeward.
 April 12. Col. sloop Nathan Bangs, G. Ammons, master, for the leeward.
 April 12. American brig Atalanta, Lawlin, master, for New York: passengers, His Excellency Gov. J. J. Roberts, lady and daughter, Miss Sarah Smith, Rev. F. Burns, Dr. J. Lawrence Day, Dr. W. Johnson, Miss C. Vantine, and Miss A. Savage.
 April 12. Col. sloop ———, Young, master, for Sinou: passengers, N. Turner and lady.
 April 19. Bremen brig Active, Luder Mehrtens, master, for the leeward.
 April 23. American brig Ceylon, Daily, master, for the leeward.
 April 26. British schooner Little Ben, Price, master, for the leeward.
 April 28. Col. cutter J. J. Roberts, H. Boston, master, for the windward: passenger, Rev. Mr. A. D. Williams.
 April 30. Col. sloop Economy, F. S. James, master, for the leeward.
 April 30. American bark Pilot, Goldsmith, master, for the leeward.—*Liberia Herald.*

[From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 15th, 1844.]

HOW IT STRIKES A DISINTERESTED PERSON.

LIBERIA.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As frequent inquiries have been made of me, since the arrival of the bark *Eleanor* (under my command) in this port, on the 13th April, from Monrovia, Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, by both white and colored men, in relation to that part of Africa, its climate, soil, agriculture and commerce—the situation of the colonies planted there by that great and philanthropic association, “the American Colonization Society” of the city of Washington, District of Columbia—and especially having been inquired of by many persons of color, the friends and acquaintances of those persons who were liberated and sent from this place to that great country by Mr. JOHN McDONOGH of this city, whether I had seen them (the said freedmen of Mr. McDonogh,) how they were, what they were occupied in, what were their prospects of happiness and prosperity there, whether they were pleased and satisfied with their prospects and with the country, and how it would bear a comparison with this country? I beg leave, in consequence, to say, through your paper, in reply to those numerous inquiries, and for the information of all who feel an interest therein, that it is one of the most beautiful countries I have ever set my eyes on; that it possesses a rich and inexhaustible soil; that the climate is one of the finest on earth for the black man, and that its commerce, both of import and export, is considerable, is rapidly increasing, and must be in a few years of vast importance. That the colonies planted on that coast by the American Colonization Society, are well organized, moral, happy, and industrious communities, who govern themselves as a federal republic, electing their own

officers, and framing their own laws; living under their own fig-tree and vine, none to make them afraid. They have several very respectable towns, (the capital being Monrovia,) the houses generally are built of brick or stone, with several stone churches, a state house, forts, &c. &c. Agriculture is rapidly advancing in the colony, both coffee and sugar being now cultivated on a large scale; and with industry, a man can enrich himself in a very short space of time, in either of the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, or the handicraft arts. Perhaps, in no part of the world, can fortunes be as easily acquired as in that part of Africa; for several individuals who some ten or twelve years since were slaves in Maryland and Virginia, but manumitted and sent there, are now rich men, being worth thirty and forty thousand dollars each. That the present Colonies of Liberia are destined to become a great, flourishing, and powerful nation, I am fully convinced. Of the freedmen of Mr. McDonogh, I have to state, that I have seen them all, and found them in the enjoyment of health, having had no sickness since their arrival in the colony; that I have dined frequently with them, in company with the officers of the American navy, the Governor of the colony, and other respectable citizens of Monrovia; that they informed me they were happy, (their only source of regret arose from their separation from their master and benefactor, of whom they would never speak but with tears, and to whom they are devoted by love, which appears to have taken possession of their souls, and has no bounds.) They live well, have plenty of every thing around them, and have fine plantations. They are highly respected for their talents and moral worth, and are fast amassing fortunes; some of them pursuing commerce, others agriculture, and others the mechanical arts. When I inquired if they wished to return to Louisiana, they replied, "we would willingly cross the ocean to see our master once more before we died, but for all things else, we would not change the country where we are for any other on earth; there is no country to be compared to this." And I fully agree in opinion with them, that it is one of the finest parts of the earth.

WM. M. HANBURY.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 20, 1844.*

[From the Presbyterian of the West.]

AFRICAN SLAVERY.

It is estimated by Dr. Skinner, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Africa, that the whole number of slaves on that continent is not less than 50,000,000. Dr. Goheen, a missionary of the same church, makes a larger estimate, and states as a well known fact, that in Western Africa, *nine tenths* of the whole population are in a state of slavery. The females are all sold at an early age, to be, when they grow up, wives or beasts of burden, as their proprietors may require. And nowhere in the world is the slave subjected to such rigorous despotism. In the countries of Dahomey and Ashantee, when a king dies, hundreds of slaves are put to death on his grave as an offering; and when a slave-holder dies, a number of slaves are put to death, to wait on him in the other world. At the death of the late Ashantee king, about 1,000 persons perished. And not only does slavery exist in Africa in its most horrid forms, but that continent is the common mart of slavery for the world. Buxton estimates the whole number of slaves annually exported, at 475,000. For the eastern trade, 100,000 are annually required. The Imaum of Muscat transports every year about 30,000, Barbary and Egypt about 20,000, loss on seizure, 25,000, loss on detention and march on the middle passage across the country, and in seasoning 25,000. For the Western trade 375,000 are annually seized, but only about 120,000 are actually transported into slavery. Of the number seized, 30,000 are murdered, 225,000 are lost in seizure, detention, march and middle passage. The 120,000 who survive, are enslaved in Spanish West Indies, Brazil, Texas, &c. Upwards of 50,000 are annually imported into Brazil. In all those countries which create the western trade, including the United States, the whole number of Africans in slavery is estimated at 8,000,000; add to this the num-

ber enslaved in eastern countries, and still it falls far short of the actual amount of slavery existing in Africa itself. The slavery of the United States is but as the small dust of the balance, compared with what exists elsewhere; and its character, even in its worst forms, is mild in comparison with the abject servitude to which the poor negro is subjected, in the countries where the wholesome restraints of religion are not felt. Let the evil be purged from our midst, and still the work of emancipation is but just commenced. Africa still remains the great market for human beings; and the chains of bondage still bind at least *fifty* millions of her sons at home. How shall poor Africa be redeemed, that Ethiopia may be brought to stretch out her hands to God? And vassals long enslaved, both by man and Satan, become freemen, civilly and religiously. Guard the coast, and overthrow the slave factories, and the water transportation ceases; but the inland transportation still remains, and above all, domestic slavery, with all its horrors, continues more aggravated than ever, by the fact that the foreign demand has partially ceased. The gospel is the only effectual remedy. Though commercial arrangements may, in some degree, mitigate the evil, yet they cannot overthrow it. So long as self interest, unrestrained by religion, is the ruling passion in the bosom of African slave-holders, oppression will be the medium by which they will seek its gratification. The missionary enterprise is the main hope of benighted Africa; this must be supported and protected from the hostile machinations of slave-dealers and slave-holders, or the redemption of Africa can never be effected. Perhaps the colonial plan of the Moravians is the most effectual method of guarding against the destructive intrigues of such men, who are continually scouring the countries, and stirring up the jealousies of the natives against the lonely and unprotected missionary. Let missionary colonies of civilized and christianized blacks be formed, whose constitutions are more congenial with the climate than that of whites, not only on the coast, but in every accessible and eligible point in the interior, by which both the arts and religion of civilized men shall be brought to bear effectually upon the natives, and, if I mistake not, the work of christianizing Africa will be carried forward with an efficiency, which it otherwise can never attain.

A. S.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—At the General Anti-Slavery Convention in London, May, 1843, a report on the state of slavery in Cuba, by a Cuban slave-holder, was read, exhibiting among others, the following facts:

The number of slaves in the island is between five and six hundred thousand. The annual decrease by deaths over births is, among the predial slaves, from 10 to 12 per cent., and among the non-predial slaves, from 4 to 6 per cent. The births exceed the deaths among the free colored population from 5 to 6 per cent.

The mortality among the children of field hands, born on plantations, is much greater than of the children of non-predial slaves, by reason of neglect and other inhuman causes. Children born of free colored parents are generally successfully reared.

The Creole field negro is worth from 15 to 25 per cent. more than the Bozal.

The slave can oblige his master to admit the price of his freedom; and many of the non-predial slaves are emancipated every year, through their own personal industry. Few, or none, of the predial slaves ever succeed in effecting the same happy result.

The field slaves work, ordinarily, from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the interval of one hour for dinner, at noon. They carry their breakfast to the field, and eat it while working. Their daily food consists of five to eight ounces of jerked beef, (*tasajo*), brought from Buenos Ayres, and a small quantity of sweet potatoes, Indian corn meal or plantains, as a substitute for bread; and on many plantations it is given to them in a raw state.

On the best provided plantations, the slaves are sheltered in barracoons, with apartments for the different sexes and for married couples. But in general they are miserably housed in huts put up by themselves. The horrors and misery attendant on slavery are felt in all their dreadful severity by the sick. On many of the plantations there is no semblance of an infirmary. Nor is there any thing else for the relief of poor suffering humanity. It is only in those rare instances where a benevolent proprietor resides on his plantation, that the poor sick slave wants for nothing which charity can administer. In his absence his orders are but little attended to.

The punishments inflicted on slaves generally, consist of three to twenty-five stripes of a platted raw bull-hide, tied at one extremity to a heavy thick stick. The victim is sometimes placed lying flat on his stomach, and four persons hold on to his feet and hands, while the scourge is applied to his naked posteriors. At other times he is tied

up with his hands extended above his head; but the severest of all ordinary punishments inflicted on the poor slaves is to be put down, with a stick passed behind his knees, to which the hands are secured in such a way that the knees are brought up to his chin; and in this dreadful position he receives from three to twenty-five lashes, or as many more as an inhuman master may think fit to inflict.

The predial slaves never receive the least moral or religious instruction. Most of them are baptized, because the curate's certificate of baptism serves for a title deed in the civil courts of the island. They live, in general, in a state of concubinage. They have not the most distant idea of christianity.

The slaves are permitted to marry according to the rites of the Catholic church, and their marriages are considered valid. But no law prevents their masters from separating the members of a family by sale or donation. Nor is there any law in force which protects the slave from the cruelty of the master.

SLAVERY IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Meditated Abolition of Slavery in St. Bartholomew.—The following gratifying communication appeared in the Stockholm Staatsinengen, of the 2d instant:

“The Diet, in an address of the 30th of May, 1841, respectfully expressed to the King their wish that his Majesty might be pleased to inquire how slavery might be abolished in the island of St. Bartholomew, and take all such measures as should seem the best calculated to prepare for the attainment of that important object. The King communicated this address to Colonel Hansum, the Governor of the colony, with directions to send to his Majesty all information on the subject respecting the number of slaves in the colony, their treatment and condition, the sum that would be required to purchase their freedom, the inclination of the inhabitants to co-operate in such emancipation, and the influence which it might have on the commercial and agricultural interests of the island. The Governor's reply of the 9th of June, 1842, was submitted to his Majesty on the 30th of July following, by the Colonial Department. Colonel Hansum gave minutes respecting the condition of the slaves. He shows that they are treated with mildness and all possible indulgence; that, as far as bodily comforts go, their condition is not worse than that of free laborers and servants in Europe; that, however, a state of slavery is attended with a certain degradation of humanity, which has an unfavorable influence on the morality of the individual, and which is especially manifested in the unfrequency of marriage among the slaves, who live in a state of concubinage, and have no right over their children, who belong to the slave-owners, by whom they may be sold with the observance of the restrictions prescribed by the laws; that therefore, for the sake of humanity, and the improvement of the moral condition of the individuals, it were to be wished that slavery were abolished in St. Bartholomew; that the only means of effecting this, consisted in the indemnity that might be given to the slave proprietors; that, besides the justice of such indemnity, it is agreed in the convention of the 1st of July, 1784, by which France ceded to Sweden, St. Bartholomew, that the inhabitants should continue to enjoy all the rights which they then possessed, that the number of slaves at present is 595, to purchase whose emancipation, (after dividing them into classes, according to age and sex) the Colonel proposes a total sum of 20,275*l.* sterling. In the mean time, till these measures can be duly examined and carried into effect, he proposes various regulations to ameliorate the condition of the slaves conformably to his Majesty's instructions. In the protocol on colonial affairs of the 30th of July, 1842, his Majesty ordered that Colonel Hansum's report, and his proposal of emancipation, should be laid before the next assembly of the Estates of the kingdom, and that, in the mean time, the regulations proposed by him for the benefit of the slaves shall be immediately adopted, and carried into effect in the colony.”—*From the N. Y. Observer.*

[From the New World.]

THE LIBERIAN EMIGRANT'S SONG.

BY JAMES MACKAY.

Our skin is dark and we are slaves,
 The bondsmen of a fairer race;
 But, in our home across the waves,
 The color of a negro's face
 Permits him to become as free
 As the palest son of liberty.

'Tis strange—and yet it costs us dear,
 If to our sufferings we look back,
 That thus the white man should appear
 A nobler being than the black.
 Our fathers were of princely blood,
 And we can trace them to the Flood.

Where did the sun of Science rise?
 Where did astronomy unfold
 The wonders of the sparkling skies
 To all the world in days of old?
 Ay, strike magician, strike thy wand,
 And conjure up my Father-land!

We know that many nations deem
 Antiquity a noble thing;
 And it has ever been a theme
 That patriot-bards delight to sing.
 But the negro dares not claim his due,
 As other men are proud to do.

They plucked us from our parent stem,
 And sold us captives where they would;
 For evil it was meant by them,
 But God shall turn it into good:
 And Africa may now be blest
 With truth reflected from the west.

Of all the forms that mind can trace,
 By thought creative, none to me
 So beauteous as the godlike face
 Of undisguised philanthropy.
 Of pure religion undefiled,
 She is the single-hearted child.

Liberia! let thy sun go forth
 With freedom's banner waving high;
 Let piety exalt thy worth,
 And deck their memory when they die,
 That all the earth may join to raise
 A christian harmony of praise.

America shall hear a voice
 Of gratitude across the sea;
 The negro mother shall rejoice
 To nurse the little children free,
 And tell them how the whites began
 To elevate the colored man!

NEW YORK.

FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

THANKSGIVING.—The present month has been one of no little bustle and stir in our town. We have had a general parade—a monthly parade, and a day of thanksgiving. It affords us no little pleasure to record the readiness and promptitude with which all classes of citizens responded to the call of the Governor, to suspend their ordinary operations and unite in a national acknowledgment of the Supreme Ruler and disposer of all events. And what more befitting helpless and dependent creatures, what more becoming those who have all their lives been recipients, than occasionally to pause in their career, and lift up their hearts in devout gratitude to Him, from whom cometh down “every good and every perfect gift?” Insensibility is a great sin. The Ancient Jews were stigmatized that they did not know, did not consider. They paused not in their thoughtless career of sensuality to reflect upon him whose hand fed, whose power defended, and whose blessings rested every where around them.

Eminently disastrous must such a course be to every people that pursues it. It proved the ruin of the Jews; seventy years captivity was the only antidote.

If any people on earth should be moved by sentiments of gratitude, we are that people. Glancing in the retrospect at the difficulties encountered and overcome, we should with thankful hearts raise our Ebenezer, and exclaim “Hitherto the Lord hath helped us:” and trusting to that Divine Being that hath done so much for us, we should take courage and go on.

GOING A HEAD.—The Colonial Council has voted the sum of two hundred dollars to be laid out by the Governor in decorations for the walls and interior of the council chamber. Query—Will not the damp vapour that insinuates through the unplastered walls prejudice the adornments? The interior has a good coat of plaster—the exterior is bare. \$200 would plaster it. What the adornments will be we do not know. As beautification (our own word) is the go, we trust the court room will not be slighted. And here, if we are allowed to suggest, we would propose something emblematical.—Say Justice with her even scale—or drawn sword.—Integrity throwing a keen but thoughtful glance between contending parties. Ceres with her horn of plenty: or to be more strictly national—a graceful palm tree throwing wide its umbrageous branches over a full blooded African, bursting the chains that some foreign robber had contrived to weave around him—or a ship landing a cargo of emigrants, stooping, cringing and bowing to the earth—but as they ascend the hill—look around upon the prospects and breathe the air of liberty, rising into the erect attitude and proud bearing of freemen.

LAUNCH.—Better late than never. Through inadvertence we omitted to *herald* a launch which *went off* not long since from Navy Island. Messrs. D. B. Warner and F. S. James, associated in business, took it into their heads that they would like to own a vessel. They said they could not afford to purchase one, nor to pay *much* money for building one. But fortunately they recollected that there is *very much* good timber in our bush, and that each of them has two hands. They determined to have a vessel. The result of this combined *recollection* and *determination*, is the fine coppered and copper fastened sloop *Economy*, of 15 tons burthen. She is pronounced by captains who saw her on the stocks to be an excellent model, and the workmanship comparatively good. She has proved to be a good *sea boat*, and sails remarkably swift. Great credit is due to the young men who built her. To others we say, go and do likewise.

[For the African Repository.]

Lines suggested by reading the despatches of the late Gov. Buchanan. He was a great and good man. His memory shall live in after time.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Land of the spirit's sigh,
Where mercy seldom comes,
Oh! seek for rest on high
There lies your blissful homes;—
Since efforts of the brave and free,
Have wrought not much of victory.

Turn from the sculptured stone,
 From every idol thing;
 And let your sacrifice alone,
 Rise to the Eternal King.
 Low at his gracious footstool bend,
 And on his promises depend.

Your perils still abound,
 Sons of poor Afric's race,
 Nor can earth's varied round,
 Offer a resting place.
 Torn from the country of your sires,
 Life's last, sad, lingering hope, expires.

The Christian calls away,
 To join their bannered throng,
 "Repent, while it is called to day,"
 And raise the joyful song,—
 Or, the fell scourge you long have borne
 Will teach your unborn babes to mourn.

Once in the fold of love,
 How safe from all alarms;
 Jesus, descending from above
 Will take you to his arms:
 Then every living thing shall claim
 To do you kindness in his name!

Haste on! thou happy day,
 When all the *Western Coast*
 Shall feel LIBERIA's gentle sway,
 And in her triumphs boast!
 Then shall her *early friends* be known,
 And fame record the deeds they've done!

Then shall thy name receive
 The meed of praises due!
 Thy character without a stain!
 Thine honor, high and true!
 Our own BUCHANAN! live on memory's page!
 And brightly shine, philanthropist and sage!

M. W. M.

[From the North American.]

BRITISH POLICY.

We noticed recently the views of a free trader and advocate of emancipation, as given in the *whig radical* Westminster Review, in regard to the condition and prospects of the slave-trade, and of the recently emancipated black population in the West Indies. We will now do the same

with regard to the opinions of a decided advocate of the colonial system, and opponent of free trade, which we find in the last number of the *tory* Blackwood, and doubt not our readers will be as much surprised as we have been to find how nearly they arrive at the same conclusions.

Mr. McQueen, the writer in Blackwood, says that after Great Britain having expended twenty millions of pounds in attempting to extinguish the slave-trade, during the last thirty-six years, that traffic, instead of being destroyed, has been trebled, "while Africa has reaped no advantage whatever." She has, besides, expended twenty millions in abolishing slavery in the West Indies, yet that measure has been so little successful, that one hundred millions of fixed capital invested in those colonies, stands on the brink of destruction, while, as he says, "*in addition to former sums, the people of Great Britain have, from the enhanced prices of produce, paid during the last six or seven years, ten millions more, which have gone chiefly, if not wholly, into the pockets of the negro laborers, in excessive high wages, the great evil of the West Indies.*"

The sum and substance of this is, that the emancipated laborers of the West Indies have preferred play to work; and as they were protected by the differential duty of thirty-nine shillings, or nearly ten dollars, per hundred weight on sugar, they have been enabled to follow their inclinations. With every diminution in the amount of produce exported, there was an increase of prices at which it was sold, by which the taxation of the free white laborer of England was increased, to enable the free colored man of Jamaica to dispense with labor. Although we doubt the propriety of thus *robbing* Peter to pay Paul—for it must be remembered that but a very small portion of the laboring classes of Great Britain exercise the right of suffrage, or have any control over the makers of the laws by which these contributions are enforced,—yet we should not so much object to it, if we could see that the measures adopted by that country, and carried out at such enormous expense, had been, or were likely to be, productive of real advantage as regards the diminution of the slave-trade, or an improvement in the condition of the people of the West Indies.

Mr. McQueen says that the effect of the reduction in the amount of produce is so great, that England is not able to supply Europe, as she formerly did, "in some of the most important articles," but has barely sufficient to supply her own wants.

"*While the whole of her colonial possessions, East, West, North and South, are at this moment supplied with—and as respects the article of sugar are consuming—foreign slave produce, brought direct, or refined in bond, exported and sold in the colonies as cheap, if not really cheaper, than British Muscavado, the produce of those colonies!*"

Here we see that the effect of the emancipation of the slaves of Jamaica, Barbadoes and Antigua, has been to increase the demand for the products of Cuba and Brazil, and to offer direct encouragement to the slave-trade, and thus, after an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, affairs are really, we fear, in a worse condition than they were twenty years since.

Seeing that the increase of the slave-trade, and of the amount of the produce of slave labor, is accompanied by a great increase in the markets

which are thus given to "the manufacturers of the countries," while the productions and commerce of the British colonies are steadily decreasing, and with this, the market for British manufactures, Mr. McQueen is satisfied that the time has come for applying "an effectual remedy," which is to be found in the application of free labor *in Africa*.

During nearly the whole period that has elapsed since England was committed to the anti-slavery faith, she has spared neither pains nor expense to induce others to follow in her footsteps. It was not sufficient that a nation should have abolished the trade so far as regarded her own subjects or citizens, nor that she should have adopted her own course as regards the possible or probable future emancipation of the slaves already existing, but it was required that she should adopt the measures, wise or unwise, that England chose to adopt—and if she did not, if she preferred to follow her own course—no language was too severe to be applied to her. And yet it is now *admitted* on all sides, that the whole expenditure incurred for the suppression of the slave-trade has been thrown away, that the slave-trade has increased rapidly, while the destruction of life has been more than trebled. It is *admitted* that labor has become far less productive, and that a heavy tax has been imposed upon the poor laborer of Great Britain by this measure of emancipation. It is *admitted* on all sides that this tax must be removed. It is *admitted* that it is nearly impossible that cultivation can be carried on in the British Islands after it shall have been removed; and we fear greatly that it will soon be necessary to *admit* that the only effect resulting from a contribution of thirty millions has been, to deteriorate the condition of all classes throughout those Islands, and that the whole course of Great Britain in regard to this matter has been erroneous.

While thus employed in inducing other nations, by dint of threats and persuasions, to follow her example, no language has been too severe to be applied to the colonization system of the United States; and yet, after all this expenditure—all the threats—all the persuasions, and all the abuse, it is now discovered that the only method to root out slavery and the slave-trade, is that of applying free labor within Africa, *under British control*, to the production of sugar, cotton and coffee, or, in other words, to the establishment of an extensive system of colonization.

These are lamentable facts and conclusions. But the facts we do not make, and the conclusions we cannot help. The dire evil of slavery we deplore as deeply as any man. Under any form, we regard it as an evil which must ultimately give way before the advance of truth and justice. But whatever be our faith or our hope in the matter, we do not feel at liberty, as a public journalist, to withhold the statements which we have made above, upon authority which seems unquestionable. We should rejoice most heartily to receive the proof, could it be afforded, that the course of Great Britain regarding her West India colonies and the suppression of the slave-trade, had tended to diminish slavery in the aggregate. With the opposite testimony now before us, we can hardly expect this. The true friends of the slave will grieve to come to this opinion; but however painful, however mortifying it may be, it is better to adopt it, and study some other mode of giving freedom to the African race, than abide by it to the greater detriment of human beings already so grievously oppressed.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHU-
SETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[PRESENTED, MAY 29, 1844.]

In presenting our Third Annual Report, we are still obliged to speak of difficulties, obstructions and discouragements. All our arrangements for a travelling agency have been disappointed. The Rev. James T. Phelps, who entered the field a few days before our last annual meeting, was compelled to discontinue his labors, by ill health, in one week. From feeble health and other causes, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has been able to extend his labors but a few miles from his residence. Capt. George Barker, after rendering us some assistance while making collections for the African Repository, visited the State of New York, as general agent for that publication, intending soon to return and engage in our service; but as the New York State Colonization Society was then destitute of Secretary or Agent of any kind, he was obliged to take charge of its concerns, and to remain in its service almost to the present time.

Our facilities for communicating with the public through the press, have been somewhat diminished by the transfer of the Boston Recorder to new hands. Its present conductors think it inconsistent with their intended course in relation to slavery, to admit into their columns any thing, even an official statement of undeniable and unquestioned facts, in favor of colonization. Hence we have found it impracticable to inform such of our friends as depend on that paper for information, of some very urgent claims upon their benevolence.

Attempts to muzzle the press, both religious and secular, have also been made in other quarters, and with some degree of success. Editors have been called to account by their subscribers and threatened with loss of patronage, for not suppressing information; and in one instance, in the interior of the State, the suppression of articles in our favor, and the insertion of articles of an opposite character, was procured by secretly bribing an assistant editor, who, however, lost his place on the discovery of the fact by the proprietor. In short, it is evidently the settled policy of those who oppose us, to procure, by intimidation or otherwise, the exclusion of facts favorable to our cause from the public journals.

Yet we have made some progress. The amount received by the Parent Society from Massachusetts, acknowledged in the African Repository, during twelve months ending just before our last annual meeting, was \$1,225 67. The amount thus acknowledged since the last annual meeting, is \$1,755 82; to which should be added \$74 25 expended here but not yet reported, making a total of \$1,830 07; showing an increase of \$604 40, or more than 49 per cent. To this add \$440 20 collected here, but not remitted, and the amount is \$2,270 27. The receipts for the African Repository have been \$393 25; so that the whole amount received by the Parent Society from within the State, from all sources, has been \$2,223 32, and the whole amount raised in the State, \$2,663 52. Besides this, the Charlestown Colonization Society last winter procured subscriptions to an amount not known, but probably from \$150 to \$250, the collection of which, for certain local reasons, has been judiciously delayed; and other subscriptions are known to have been in progress.

In former years, the foreign business of the Parent Society has almost wholly been conducted through southern ports. During the year now ending, it has been found advantageous to transact some of it in this city. Insurance has been effected on shipments from this and other ports, supplies for the Colony and goods for the colonial store have been purchased, a ship for conveying emigrants and stores has been chartered, and other business transacted, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars. This, we hope, will have a good effect upon public sentiment, by exhibiting the Society and its Colony as active realities, worthy of the attention of business men. The direct pecuniary advantage to the Society, from these transactions, is not yet exactly ascertained. It cannot, however, be less than \$1,000. In the transaction of this business, your office in this city has been found convenient.

* * * * *

Its (the American Colonization Society's) pecuniary credit seems to be well established in all our principal commercial cities. No reason appears for apprehending an adverse change of public sentiment. Its auxiliaries in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have, it is believed, nearly extricated themselves from the liabilities incurred while acting independently. The New York Society, too, after a year of unavoidable inefficiency since the death of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, has at length completed its organization by the appointment of an able, zealous and popular Secretary. A great increase of means may therefore be expected from these auxiliaries during the present year.

In respect to the Colony, we are at length relieved from the necessity of relying upon estimates and conjectures. A census has been taken, which, when printed, will give very full and definite information on nearly all important points. At present, we can state only a few of the results. It should be remembered that this census relates only to the Colony of Liberia proper, and does not include the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas. Almost every one's first question will relate to Population and Health.

The emigrants received up to September, 1843, were 4,454. The deaths of emigrants during their first year have varied from less than 9 to nearly 50 per cent. These deaths are found to bear no relation to the healthiness of the year; being often the greatest when the deaths among older colonists are fewest, and the contrary. But they do bear a very evident relation to the character and demeanor of the emigrants, the supply of medical attendance, the season of the year in which they arrive, and other similar circumstances. During the five most favorable years, the average mortality of new emigrants was 9.79 per cent. After suitable deduction for the ordinary rate of mortality among others, there is a remainder of from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which may fairly be ascribed to the process of acclimation, conducted with such prudence as it is reasonable to require, in the present circumstances of the Colony. The whole number who have died within a year from their arrival, has been 996; being 22.36 per cent.

The mortality among acclimated colonists is by no means alarming, when compared with that among the same class of persons in this country.

The average mortality of all the inhabitants of Boston for the last seven years, taking the census of 1840 as the average number of inhabitants, has been 2.16 per cent. Among the white population in Baltimore, from 1823

to 1826 inclusive, it was 2.23 per cent.; in New York, 2.49; in Philadelphia, 3.19. Among the colored people, in Baltimore, for the same years, it was 3.10; in Philadelphia, 5.02; in New York, 5.29; and in Boston it is supposed by well informed persons to be about 6.66. The average annual mortality among acclimated colonists in Liberia, for the last twelve years, has been 4.20; and for the last three years, 3.07. The greatest mortality among them, except in 1822, during a time of war, was 6.94 in 1828. Since that time, it has never risen so high as 6.00 but once, and never so high as 5.00, when there was a regularly educated physician in the Colony.

It appears, therefore, that the climate of Liberia is more favorable to the health and longevity of acclimated persons of color, than that of Boston, New York or Philadelphia; and even including the dangers of acclimation to a person not censurably imprudent, a colored emigrant from the south is more likely to live three years in Liberia than in Boston; more likely to live four years than in New York, and five years than in Philadelphia.

Of the earlier emigrants, many removed to the British colony at Sierra Leone. On the planting of the Colony at Cape Palmas, many, originally from Maryland, removed thither, and joined their fortunes with the neighbors and friends of their childhood. Others have returned to this country, or gone to other settlements. The removal of more than 500 is recorded, of whom a large majority are residing in some part of Africa. Of the present number of members of their families, we have no account.

The number of emigrants and their children, residing within the jurisdiction of the Colony at the close of 1843, was 2,463, of whom 645 had been born in Africa.

To these should be added about 300 of the natives, who have become so civilized as to be admitted to the polls, and to all the privileges of citizenship. These, with their families, will probably raise the whole colonial population to nearly 4,000.

Of the natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amenable to its laws, no census has been taken. They are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. They rely wholly on the Colony for protection from the kidnapping tribes of the interior, and in case of a war of sufficient magnitude to demand their aid—which, however, is a very improbable event—they might all be embodied for its defence. Of the population of the allied tribes, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and some other barbarous customs, and to refer their difficulties to the Colonial Government for settlement without bloodshed, still less is known. According to the boasts of their chiefs, it is at least 120,000, and may not improbably exceed half that number.

The churches in the Colony are 23. The communicants, emigrants and their children, 1,014; recaptured Africans, 116; native, 353.

There are 16 schools, containing 562 scholars, of whom 192 are of the native population.

The convictions, from the first planting of the Colony, not among the colonists merely, but among the whole population directly amenable to the courts, have been, for murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary, 17; grand larceny, 107; petty larceny, 184; other crimes, 47.

The valuation of private property, which is said to be much below its true market value, amounts to \$120,075, or \$50 24 to each inhabitant, or

about \$250 to a family of five. Of this amount, \$21,775 is employed in agriculture, and \$99,300 in commerce. There are in the Colony 21,197 coffee trees, and 54 acres of sugar cane. At the port of Monrovia, during the three months ending March 30, 1844, the imports amounted to \$16,524 17; the exports to \$13,058 87. The amount at each of the three other ports of entry was supposed to be nearly the same; but the official returns have not yet been received.

Of the moral and intellectual character of the Colony, something may be inferred from the fact, that about half of the colonists are communicants in the several churches, and more than one-fourth are at school.

Of its missionary influence, against which so much has been said, we may judge from the fact, that there are 353 native communicants, converts from the grossest heathenism. The Ceylon mission of the American Board, which was commenced four years before the Colony, and has been regarded by intelligent men as the model mission of Protestantism, had, in communion with its seven churches, at the latest date before the last annual meeting of the Board, 340 native members;—just 13 less than the 23 churches in Liberia.

The beneficial influence of the Colony on the surrounding tribes continues to increase. Since our last meeting, intelligence has been received of the treaty formed in February, 1843, with the Golahs. Yando, the head king of the Golahs, resides 100 or 200 miles up the St. Paul's river, and professes to have 50,000 subjects, which is doubtless a great exaggeration. The Golahs, like all the allied tribes, agree to abolish the slave trade and several idolatrous and barbarous usages, and to make no war without the consent of the Colonial Government.

In November last, with the countenance of Commodore Perry, of the U. S. squadron, an important treaty was made with the Kroos, by which they bind themselves to abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in the slave trade, and "that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except the Colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain any right to or claim upon the Kroo country." The Kroomen are well known to all acquainted with Western Africa, as the watermen of that coast. Few vessels, public or private, can dispense with their assistance. The policy of the tribe has restrained them from engaging directly in the slave trade; but they have always been ready to assist slavers in getting slaves on board. The loss of their aid will subject the slave traders to very serious inconvenience. Their country possesses some important commercial advantages, and foreigners have shown special anxiety to secure some foot-hold within its limits.

A part of the Little Bassa territory, extending ten miles along the sea coast and fourteen miles inland, has been purchased for \$300; and the remaining fifteen miles is offered for \$600. This would give us the whole line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. John's; a distance of about eighty miles.

The political relations of the Colony are highly gratifying.

The difficulties experienced in former years with British traders, have led to correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, in which the political independence of Liberia is distinctly

claimed by the latter, and virtually admitted by the former, and instructions have been given to the British naval commanders on that coast, to govern themselves accordingly.

The French government has not yet perfected its title to Garroway, and there is some reason to hope that the intention is abandoned.

It is understood that the rendezvous of the American squadron on the coast of Africa, which was at first unfortunately located at the Cape Verde Islands, has been partially removed to Monrovia. This will do much to increase both the business and the respectability of the Colony. Hitherto, the intercourse of the officers of the squadron with the Colonial Government has been most gratifying to all parties; and their testimony in favor of the Colony, which has been for some time before the public, is exerting a happy influence.

Here it may not be improper to mention some services rendered by the squadron to the general interests of colonization and missions beyond our limits.

On coming to anchor at Cape Palmas, on the 6th of December, Commodore Perry found the Maryland Colony threatened with war by the native tribes in the vicinity; and an application was immediately made to him, to rescue the Rev. Mr. Payne, Protestant Episcopal missionary at Cavally, and his family, from impending danger. Cavally is nearly twenty miles east of Cape Palmas, and within the territory purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society, but still occupied by the natives. A station had been established there, in the belief that missions on that coast do not need colonial protection. The danger from the natives had, however, become so imminent, that Mr. Payne had already sent to Cape Palmas for deliverance, when the Decatur hove in sight, and soon opened a communication with him. The next morning, Capt. Abbott landed with an armed force, as Mr. Payne had advised, escorted the mission family to the shore, and conveyed them safely to Cape Palmas. Through the influence of Commodore Perry, peace was soon restored between the natives and the Colony. Still, for several weeks Mr. Payne did not think it safe to trust himself and family at Cavally, and was apprehensive that the station must be permanently given up. At the latest dates, however, matters seemed nearly arranged for his return. *Facts have not yet shown the possibility of sustaining a mission any where on that coast, without colonial protection. In some other parts of Africa, it may be more practicable; though even that is yet a matter of hope, rather than experience.*

With colonial protection, however, missions can be extended indefinitely. Among the allied tribes of Liberia, they are believed to be perfectly safe. Even among the Golahs, 100 miles or more in the interior, two stations have lately been established, with the approbation of the chiefs and people, and every prospect of safety and success.

After stating such facts, we need spend no time in an appeal for support. The facts themselves are a sufficient appeal to the intelligent friends of freedom, civilization and Christianity.

APPENDIX.—No. I.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each year now in the colony.	Emigrants of each year who have removed.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among acclimated colonists.
										per cent.
1820,	86	15	1	15	8	35	86	1	36	8.39
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54	—	54	8.39
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	44	1,917	2.98
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.65
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837,	76	37	104	141	30	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.65
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	5.69
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33
Total,	4,454	966	1,232	2,198	1,745	514	—	645		

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, recaptured Africans, 116, Africans, 353; total 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; kidnapping, 11; burglary, 17; grand larceny, 107; petit larceny, 184; other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; exports, do. \$123,694; stock in trade, \$58,750; real estate of merchants, \$39,550; commission business annually, \$50,500; vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; acres sugar cane, 54; acres in rice, 62; do. Indian corn, 105; do. ground nuts, 31; do. potatoes and yams, 306; do. cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; sheep and goats, 214; swine, 285; ducks and hens, 119 doz.; total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

No. II.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENBEEL, COLONIAL PHYSICIAN, TO THE SECRETARY.

Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, April 11, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Being assured that you feel interested in every thing relative to the Colony of Liberia, I have thought that a letter from this distant land may not prove unacceptable. I arrived in Liberia about the middle of November last; since which time, I have been actively engaged in the practice of my profession, nearly every day. My health has generally been remarkably good. For more than four months I continued to perform my duties, with no other interruption than an occasional attack of fever and headache, which did not compel me to keep my bed for a single day. On

the 23d of March, however, I experienced an attack of a fever, and was confined to bed for a week. At present I feel very well.

The Colony never was, perhaps, in a more flourishing condition than at this time. Indeed, this place (Monrovia) is becoming a considerable commercial depot. Vessels of the various European nations, engaged in trading on this coast, as well as American merchantmen, almost always stop at this place, and frequently consign large portions of their cargoes to our commission merchants; and, in return, receive camwood, palm oil, ivory, &c. The exportations from this port, during the last year, amounted to upwards of \$100,000. About two months ago, a neat and substantial cutter, of about twenty tons, was launched in our harbor; and another, of about the same size, is now on the stocks. There are in all, about twelve vessels, (one of ninety tons,) owned by different persons in the Colony, and engaged in trading along the coast. Several stone and frame buildings are now in progress of erection in this town; and the new court house is nearly finished. This is a fine large stone building, two and a half stories high. The lower floor is the court room; the second story, the legislative hall; and the half story is divided into several rooms, for various uses. A new stone jail is also in process of building. The court house cost upwards of four thousand dollars; and it has been paid for by the people.

In regard to agricultural pursuits, however, there seems to be a want of energy on the part of the colonists. They are generally, too fond of trading—want to get rich too fast. Many of them seem to forget that the soil is the true source of wealth and comfort; they seem to forget that they live on one of the most productive soils in the world; and that in order to maintain themselves as a free people, and to have a permanent home, they must cultivate the soil. All the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee tree and the sugar cane grow as luxuriantly here, as perhaps in any other part of the world. Several persons have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee; and, in a few years, no doubt, this will be a profitable article of exportation. The coffee tree grows much larger here, than in the West Indies. It is not uncommon for a single tree to yield, at one time, fifteen pounds of coffee; and I understand that as much as eighteen pounds have been gathered from one tree. In making sugar, the colonists have not yet been very successful, owing to the want of the necessary apparatus. Horses and oxen do not live well in Liberia; and the sugar mill or press has to be turned by manual force. The employment of so many hands is necessarily very expensive; and consequently the sugar costs more, than it can be procured for from merchant vessels. Until they can obtain a good steam apparatus, (which I hope they soon will) they cannot make sugar as cheaply as it can be bought. About five thousand pounds of clear, fine, white sugar were made at the colonial farm this season; but the cost of labor was so great, that it will be a losing business.

The other settlements are in a flourishing condition. I have visited those on the St. Paul's river. In ascending this noble stream, many neat little houses may be seen scattered along its banks, surrounded by cleared lots or small farms, on which may be seen a variety of fruit trees and vegetables. The St. Paul's is one of the most beautiful streams of water I ever saw. It is about half a mile wide at the widest point, and about three-eighths of a mile wide at Millsburg. The banks rise from ten to twenty feet above the water, and they are covered (except in places that have been cleared) with large forest trees; among which, the graceful palm, with its delicate tapering body, rears aloft its green tufted head, and stands in pride, the benefactor and the glory of its native land.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Liberia adjourned on the 20th ultimo, after a session of fourteen days. There were ten members. They met, for the first time, in the new hall. No unprejudiced individual could have attended the meetings of this body, and listened to their deliberations, without being convinced that the citizens of Liberia are capable of self-government.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, and that are still being made, to suppress the slave-trade, that nefarious traffic is still carried on to an amazing extent, on this coast; not, however, within the territory of the Colony. There are several slave factories on the Gallinas river; and one at New Cesters, between this place and Cape Palmas. A few weeks ago, a slave ship left the Gallinas, having on board *one thousand* slaves. However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact, that one thousand human beings were crowded, like inanimate substances, into the hold of a single vessel, to be carried across the broad Atlantic. No doubt, at least one-fourth of these unfortunate creatures will find a watery grave, before the vessel shall have reached its place of destination. This ship was pursued by a British cruiser, but without success. Hundreds of thousands of the poor degraded children of Africa,

are annually torn from their native soil, from their own beautiful country, and transported to distant lands, the miserable victims of the most abominable traffic that has ever swelled the catalogue of human crime. An American vessel, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, was captured by the commander of the United States brig Porpoise, off the Gallinas river, a few weeks ago, and sent to the United States, for a judicial investigation. Although no slaves were found on board, yet the circumstantial evidence was sufficiently strong to justify the commander of the Porpoise, in seizing her as a prize.

The health of the colonists is generally good, at present.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL, *Col. Physician.*

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the "Lime Rock" at New Orleans, on the 26th July, we are put in possession of news from the Colony up to the 25th of May.

We insert below, extracts from letters received from three different individuals. The first is from General Lewis, who was left in charge of the Society's affairs, by Governor Roberts, on his departure for America. The next is from Dr. Lugeneel, already favorably known to our readers, and the last is from Captain Auld of the Lime Rock, an entire stranger to us, whose kindness in addressing us in a manner so satisfactory, is highly appreciated.

It will be seen that their testimony on several points perfectly harmonizes, and doubtless without either of them having had any idea of what the others had said.

We would call the attention of our friends in Mississippi and Louisiana, especially, to what they say of the location of the settlement on the Sinoe river. It is undoubtedly one of the finest locations on the coast, as we have always said, and it is of vast importance that it should be enlarged and strengthened. We earnestly hope means may be furnished to send out a few hundred more emigrants from the south, and to purchase the territory adjacent to what we at present own.

SINOE, GREENVILLE,

May 20th, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I beg to inform you that the brig "Lime Rock," of New Orleans, anchored at Monrovia on the 6th inst., after a passage of fifty-five days, and brought us ninety emigrants; two of the original number died on the passage.

According to your letter to Governor Roberts, per barque "Pilot," and the instructions of Mr. Bartlett, who fitted out the vessel, I permitted the

emigrants from Kentucky, to land at Monrovia, (nineteen in number) and after landing the best part of the lumber and some stores, I left with the brig on the afternoon of the 10th, and on the morning of the 16th, after burying a poor woman who died of the consumption, anchored at this place.

Just before the brig weighed anchor, to leave Monrovia for this place, one of the male emigrants jumped overboard, and was drowned. It is thought by those who knew him, that he was laboring under some mental disease. The rest of the emigrants are on shore here, in good health, and with cheerful countenances; they seem to be a laboring set, and if they work one-half as much as they say they will, they will live comfortably.

Dr. Lugenbeel came down with me, and will remain with the emigrants.

I am afraid I will not be able to write you as long a letter as I wish, as the stores will be all landed to day, and in the evening the brig will set sail for New Orleans. The Captain promises to take me up to Monrovia, and lay off until I can get on shore. You know his voyage ends at this place, when the last boat-load leaves the vessel.

I should prefer remaining here some four days longer, to arrange all things to my satisfaction. As it is, it cannot be, as I know of no way of getting home, if I suffer the vessel to leave without me. However, I shall be very explicit in my instructions which I shall leave with Mr. Richard E. Murray, who I have left in charge of the Society's affairs at this place. He is a very worthy man, and I doubt not but what he will give perfect satisfaction. He came from Monrovia here in the "Lime Rock" with his family, intending to make it his home; he is much pleased with the country.

Yesterday I had the pleasure, in company with Dr. Lugenbeel and Captain Auld, of the "Lime Rock," of visiting the settlement up the river where the poor unfortunates of the "Renown" were placed. I was more than pleased with the appearance of things there. It was truly a gratifying sight to see what improvements had been made in so short a time, by a people who had nothing but their own industry to depend upon. Every man and woman in the settlement is living on their own lands, and nearly all their houses are built of timber. They are contented and happy, and would not, they say, exchange their homes under any consideration. They live in a free land—what more can they desire?

The moment the news of the "Lime Rock's" anchoring, reached the settlement, the people hurried down to congratulate and welcome their friends and relatives to their new home. The meeting was truly worth witnessing—they embraced and kissed each other, and they could only say, "Is it possible—thank God—did we ever expect to meet this side of the grave—the Lord is truly good and gracious." They wept on each other's neck—they shed tears of joy and gladness—not a cloud intervened to damp the ardor of their feelings; it was truly, a happy time, and my feelings flowed in unison with theirs.

I must beg that you will keep us well supplied with hoes and axes; you understand that we are obliged to furnish the people with agricultural implements, as they are landed here poor and without tools.

* * * * *

I shall have to furnish these people with cooking utensils—they have none.

* * * * *

Be pleased to send us emigrants as fast as possible—this is a fine country; and nothing but a population is wanted to make it preferable to any other of our settlements. * * * *

I hope Governor Roberts and family reached the United States in safety, and met with a good reception. I have enclosed a letter for him—be pleased to send it to him.

Our rainy season has commenced, and from all we can learn, there will be a plentiful crop of rice. * * * *

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE LIME ROCK,

May 3d, 1844.

I left Sinoe yesterday, and expect early on to-morrow to be landed at Monrovia. * * * *

On Monday, farm lands will be assigned them, they are anxious to be at work, and I have made every arrangement for them to commence. * * * *

I shall be pleased to hear from you by the first opportunity, and if my proceedings meet your approbation, I shall be more than paid for all the trouble and vexation I have experienced since the arrival of the vessel.

Peace and tranquillity surround us.

In haste, but respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

REV. WM. MCLAIN,

J. N. LEWIS.

Sec'y Am. Col. Society, Washington, D. C.

GREENVILLE, (SINOE,) LIBERIA,

May 20, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Your letter, bearing date March 1st, (which was the last that I have received from the Board) came to hand about the 20th ultimo, while I was at Monrovia. The brig "Lime Rock," from New Orleans, arrived in the harbor of Monrovia on the 6th inst., having on board *ninety* immigrants, the majority of whom were destined for this settlement; and as you requested that I should be with the largest company, I accordingly came down with the immigrants from Mississippi, in company with General Lewis, Mr. Richard E. Murray and family, and one of my students, young Mr. Smith. We arrived at this place on the 16th inst., after a passage of six days, protracted in consequence of light winds and a contrary current. The brig sailed from New Orleans with ninety-two, three of whom were in very bad health when they were *brought* on board the vessel. Two of these sick persons—a young man and a young woman, brother and sister, named Hannibal and Grace, died on the passage, the young man when within sight of the African coast. The other sick person, a woman named Mary Ross, who was laboring under pulmonary consumption when the brig left the United States, breathed her last about three hours before the vessel came to anchor in this harbor. A man named Osby Campbell jumped overboard in the harbor of Monrovia, and was drowned, on the morning of the 10th inst. This melancholy act was the result, as I afterwards learned from his wife and others, of mental despondency.

Nineteen of the immigrants were landed at Monrovia. One of these, a very worthy man named Gibson, who formerly lived in New Orleans,

and who was free born, came down with us to this place; the rest could not be prevailed on to come. Mr. Gibson will return in the brig to Monrovia, in order to carry good tidings from Sinoe, and to endeavor to induce some or all of his fellow passengers to accompany him to this part of this "goodly land." Those who remain in or near Monrovia will receive medical attendance from Dr. James Brown, during my residence at this settlement.

Sixty-nine, besides Mr. Gibson, were landed at this place. Most of them are healthy looking people; and if they will only exercise that care which is necessary during the first few months of their residence in Liberia, I think they will not have much sickness. The majority of them are women and children; and I am fearful from what I have already seen, that some will be very imprudent in regard to exposure to the sun, rain, and night air. They are all comfortably located for the present, in this town, (Greenville). As soon, however, as circumstances will admit, they will remove about five miles up the Sinoe river, to the settlement of the other portion of Mrs. Read's people. I visited that settlement yesterday. The people all express themselves as being pleased with their new home; and they are generally in good health. Their houses are quite comfortable; and they all seem to be very industrious. They have sweet potatoes, cassada, and several other vegetables, growing plentifully around their houses. The land is remarkably good, apparently equal to that on the noble St. Paul's, at Millsburg, and White Plains. The best potatoes that I have eaten in Liberia, were raised by these settlers on the Sinoe river.

Much praise is due to Captain Auld, of the "Lime Rock," for his kind treatment to the immigrants. He certainly must have treated them uncommonly well; for they all speak of him in the most exalted terms. He furnished several of them with articles of clothing, and did every thing in his power to make them comfortable while they were on board of his vessel.

Thanks to a kind overruling Providence, my health is pretty tolerably fair at present.

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.,

REV. W. McLAIN, *Sec. A. C. S.*

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 26th*, 1844.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

Sec'y of the Am. Col. Society.

DEAR SIR:—The Brig Lime Rock, under my command, arrived safe in this port, this day, from Sinoe and Monrovia, Liberia; the latter port of which, I left on the evening of the 25th of May; my passage out to Monrovia, was fifty-five days, which was a fair average passage from New Orleans, during which time I had the misfortune of losing two of my emigrants, a young man, and a young woman, the former by a severe cold which affected the spine; the latter, by an abortion, both of whom came on board, in a helpless condition, having been confined to their beds some days previous.

I there landed the Kentucky families, and a family of free people by the name of Gibson, who had resided in New Orleans, and such of the cargo as General Lewis, the Colonization Agent, required, which took the space of four days. I then received on board Doctor Lugenbeel and one of his students, General Lewis, Mr. Murray and family, the latter gentleman of which, had been appointed assistant agent at Sinoe. And on the eve of sail-

ing, Osby Campbell, one of my emigrants, jumped overboard, and never again appeared, leaving his wife on board. Campbell was a man from forty to forty-five years of age, enjoyed excellent health and spirits, and the first at every thing which required labor, until the morning of his exit. * * *

After which, we proceeded down to Sinoe, where we landed on the 17th day of May; there we discharged the remainder of our emigrants and cargo. After every thing was landed to the satisfaction of the Colonization Agent, and in compliance with the charter, Doctor Lugenbeel, his student, General Lewis, Mr. Murray and myself, visited the new settlement, up the river where the Renown's emigrants had located, and were agreeably disappointed. Notwithstanding the destitute situation they were in, after losing every thing they possessed, when cast away, they had built themselves comfortable houses, and had an abundance of every thing growing in a thriving condition, such as corn, potatoes, cassada, beans, peas, &c., fruit of various kinds, such as water-melons, cucumbers cantelopes, pine apples, bananas, plaintains, &c. All those improvements have been done in the space of ten or eleven months. I found them short of hoes and axes; ploughs are of no use, as there are no horses, and but few cattle, the latter being too small for the yoke. This section of country I prefer to Monrovia, or that in the vicinity of Cape Mesurado; the soil is far superior, and equally as healthy, if not more so, than the Cape.

They had no boat at Sinoe of any account, and stand very much in need of one, for the purpose of landing cargoes and emigrants. We had to make our entire landing in our boat. * * * * *

In closing this long epistle, I am pleased to add, while in Monrovia and Sinoe, the citizens treated me with every kindness, for which I shall ever feel grateful. May God prosper them.

Respectfully, I am,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM 20TH JULY, TO 20TH AUGUST, 1844.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :

<i>Concord</i> , Rev. B. P. Stone, \$1 50, A. Walker, \$2,	-	-	3 50
<i>Hopkinton</i> , Governor Harvy, \$1,	-	-	1 00
<i>Henniker</i> , Abel Connor, fourth and fifth instalment life-membership,			10 00
<i>Francistown</i> , Norris W. Eaton, Dr. Thos. Eaton, J. A. Follansbie, each \$1, Mark Morse, \$5, Mrs. A. Morse, \$1, Wm. Bexly, first and second instalment of life-membership, \$20, Daniel Fuller, \$8 50, Hon. Titus Brown, \$2, Col. Daniel Fuller, jr., Mrs. P. Fuller, each \$2 50, Wm. Parker, \$1,	-	-	45 50
<i>Mount Vernon</i> , Dr. J. K. Smith, \$1, Zepaniah Kittridge, Nathaniel Brune, each \$1 50, J. H. Goodridge, 25 cts.,	-	-	4 25
<i>Peterboro'</i> , Rev. Abel Abbot, \$3 50, towards life-membership, Henry F. Cogswell, \$3 50,	-	-	12 00
<i>New Ipswich</i> , Eleazer Brown, \$3 50, cash 25 cts., Joseph Barrett, \$2, H. Isaacs, 50 cts., Miss A. Parker, 25 cts., Mrs. Evrett, \$2, George Barret, \$1,	-	-	9 50
<i>Hollis</i> , Edward Emerson, \$1, Christopher C. Farley, Hon. Timothy Farra, each \$5, Miss Jane Wilson, Mrs. E. F. Feripture, each 25 cts., Mrs. Jewett, \$1,	-	-	12 50
<i>Amherst</i> , Mrs. Mellendy, \$1,	-	-	1 00
<i>Nashua</i> , John Crombie, \$1, Hon. E. Parker, \$5,	-	-	6 00
<i>Hanover</i> , Mr. Benton, Mr. Doble, each \$1,	-	-	2 00

<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. Daniel Campbell, first payment towards life-membership, \$5, J. Willard, \$2, H. Howard, 50 cts., - - -	7 50	
<i>Lyme</i> , Bezer Latham, \$10, for life-membership, Hon. David C. Churchill, first payment for life-membership, \$5, Rev. E. Tenney, \$2, Arthur Latham, \$2, J. Conant, \$1, Miss E. Franklin, \$2, Oliver K. Porter, first payment for life-membership, \$5, Dea. Wm. Porter, \$1, Lemuel Franklin, \$2, E. P. Snow, 25 cts., Mrs. Abigail Lambert, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Perkins, each \$1, -	33 25	
<i>Cornish</i> , Jonah Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, each 25 cts., Mrs. Florella Ripley, \$5, Mrs. Alice Chapman, 25 cts., Mrs. Sarah Kimball, \$3, H. B. Wellman, 26 cts., Jonathan Higgins, 12½ cts., Mrs. Mary Wellman, \$3, Miss Malvina Higgins, 12½ cts., Miss Elizabeth Wellman, \$3. Cornish Colonization Society, 50 cts., Hon. Eleazer Jackson, \$2, Ichabod Smith, 50 cts., - - -	18 26	
<i>Newport</i> , Newport Colonization Society towards life-membership, for some one hereafter to be named, second instalment, - - -	9 50	175 76

VERMONT.

By Capt. George Barker:		
<i>Hartford</i> , Dea. S. Tracy, \$2, Allen Hagen, \$1, Mr. Benton, 13 cts., Captain Gillett, 25 cts., - - -	3 38	
<i>Norwich</i> , Dr. Ira Davies, \$2 50, Harvey Burton, \$1, - - -	3 50	
<i>Wethersfield</i> , Miss M. Green, 10 cts., Consul Jarvis, \$5, - - -	5 10	
<i>Windsor</i> , Rev. E. C. Tracy, \$3, Mr. Skinner, Mr. S. Hayes, S. W. Hubbard, each \$1, - - -	6 00	
<i>Putney</i> , Hon. P. White, his instalment for 1843, and '44, \$20, Isaac Grout, \$10, collection in Congregational Church, by Rev. Amos Foster, \$6, - - -	36 00	
By Rev. J. K. Davis:		
<i>Burlington</i> , Mrs. E. Hickok, second payment for life-membership, \$10, G. W. Benedict, first payment for life-membership, \$10, -	20 00	
<i>Dunmerston</i> , Asa Boyden and lady, - - -	14 00	87 98

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Fairfield</i> , Hon. R. M. Sherman, - - -	20 00	20 00
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NEW YORK.

<i>Albany</i> , Peter Boyd, annual donation, \$10, collection in First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, \$40, - - -	50 00	50 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , Collection by Rev. Mr. Bean, in Christ's Church, \$12 17, collection in First Presbyterian Church, after a discourse by Rev. James Knox, \$28, - - -	40 17	40 17
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Orange County</i> , Collection in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. Earnest, rector, \$27 50. The Virginia State Colonization Society, from the executor of the late B. Brand, Treasurer of said Society, \$13 84, - - -	41 34	
<i>Brooke County</i> , St. John's Church, per S. Colwell, Esq., - - -	3 00	
<i>Leesburg</i> , Collection in St. James's Epis. Church, - - -	15 00	
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Collection in Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. McGuine, - - -	29 80	
<i>Sheperdstown</i> , Virginia Trinity Congregation, 4th July collection, \$13, Master Edwin Lee, \$2, - - -	15 00	104 14

KENTUCKY.

<i>Lexington</i> , Collection in First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. H. Hall, - - -	17 81	17 81
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OHIO.

<i>Newark</i> , Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Willie, - - -	10 00	
<i>Chilicothe</i> , Mrs. E. Worthington, \$10, collections at various places, by Rev. J. B. Pinney; particulars in next Repository, \$750, - - -	760 00	770 00

INDIANA.

<i>Napoleon</i> , R. Fletcher, per G. H. Dunn, - - -	5 00	
<i>Princeton</i> , Collection in Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. G. McMasters, - - -	18 50	23 50

I O W A .

<i>Fairfield</i> , Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. C. N. Slagle,	2 00	2 00
Total Contributions,	- - - - -	\$1,291 36
Other receipts,	- - - - -	534 81
From Rev. A. Bullard, St. Louis, Missouri, for the benefit of Richard Flournoy, colonist,	- - - - -	66 00
Total,	- - - - -	\$1,892 17

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Concord</i> , Hon. David L. Morrell, '44, \$1 50,	
Hon. N. G. Upham, '43, '44, \$3, Samuel Morrell, '44, \$1 50,	
Rev. B. P. Stone, '44, \$1 50, Rev. D. J. Noyes, '43, and '44,	
\$3, George Hutchings, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Hopkinton</i> , Mrs. M. Harvey, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Henniker</i> , Mrs. M. Horace Childs,	
'43 and '44, \$3. <i>Francistown</i> , Moses W. Eaton, '43 and '44,	
\$3, Mark Morse, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Milton</i> , G. Starrett, to '45,	
\$1 50, Wm. Bexley, '43 and '44, \$3, Mrs. Anna Fuller, '44,	
\$1 50. <i>Mount Vernon</i> , Rev. B. Smith, '44, \$1 50. <i>Peterboro'</i> ,	
Rev. Abel Abbott, '44, \$1 50, Rev. Curtis Cutler, '44, \$1 50,	
Henry F. Cogswell, '44, \$1 50, S. P. Steele, '44, 75 cts., Hon.	
John H. Steele, '44, \$1 50, Mark Wilder, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>New Ipswich</i> ,	
Eleazer Brown, '44, \$1 50. <i>Townsend</i> , Dea. Joel Adams,	
'44, \$1 50, Samuel Adams, \$2 25. <i>Hollis</i> , Charles Whiting,	
'44, \$1 50. <i>Amherst</i> , B. B. David, '44, \$2, Dr. M. Spaulding,	
'44, \$2. <i>Nashua</i> , Micah Eldridge, '44, \$2. <i>Concord</i> , Wm. Dole,	
'44, \$2 25. <i>Bath</i> , Ira Goodall, '43 and '44, \$3. <i>Oxford</i> , Rev. D. Campbell,	
'43 and '44, \$3. <i>Lyme</i> , Hon. D. E. Churchill, '43 and '44, \$3, Dr. Adoniram Smalley,	
'45, \$1 50, Lemuel Franklin, '45, \$1 50, Henry Rollins, '45, \$1 50,	71 25

By Capt. George Barker:

VERMONT.— <i>Thelford</i> , Wm. H. Latham, \$1 50. <i>Norwich</i> , Thos. Hazen,	
\$5, Hon. Aaron Loveland, \$5, on account. <i>Windsor</i> , Edward C. Cabot,	
'45, \$1 50, Ed. R. Campbell, '42, '43, '44 and '45, \$6, Allen Warelner,	
'43 and '44, \$4, - - - - -	23 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lovell</i> , Julian Abbott, '44, \$1 50. <i>Andover</i> , Samuel Fletcher,	
'44, \$1 50, - - - - -	3 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Fairfield</i> , Hon. R. M. Sherman, '44 to '50, - - - - -	10 00
NEW YORK.—Rev. John H. Eaton, for subscribers in N. Y. city, - - - - -	40 00
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KENTUCKY.— <i>Bradfordsville</i> , James M. Murray, to '44, - - - - -	5 00
OHIO.— <i>Bucyrus</i> , John Petit, for '43 and '44, - - - - -	3 00
INDIANA.— <i>Napoleon</i> , R. Fletcher, '45, \$1 50, per G. H. Dunn. <i>Princeton</i> , Mrs. Jane Rill, for '44, \$1 50, - - - - -	3 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Columbus</i> , John W. Allen, '44, \$1 50, Robert S. Hardaway, for '44, \$1 50. <i>Savannah</i> , Jacob Gibson, '43 and '44, \$3, - - - - -	6 00
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